

## OU council refuses to halt South Africa sales

by Maggie Richards

A plan to the Open University council to halt the sale of university materials to South Africa has been refused. Academics had requested action to prevent the trade carried out by the university's subsidiary marketing company, Open University Enterprises Limited.

Rejection of the plan led to a row at the university's senate meeting last week, with an attempt to refuse to accept the OU council's report on the issue being narrowly defeated. Instead it was agreed to minute the matter to the council to reconsider its decision.

Senate last year asked the council to do all in its power to ensure cessation of trade with South Africa. But, in the report back to last week's meeting, the Open University council revealed it had resolved "while respecting the views of members of the university opposing an individual trade and other relationships with the Republic of South Africa, it was appropriate as an institution for the university through OUEL to continue to trade in educational materials with agencies which operated in, amongst other countries, South Africa".

## Confidential: the 'inside' story

by Peter David

The confusion that surrounds Government intentions to change the funding of student unions was compounded with both drama and farce last week when the National Union of Students Blackpool conference was presented with a document purporting to outline confidential DES plans to overhaul the entire system and clamp down on student spending.

Mr Hugh Lanning, a member of the Socialist Students Alliance and a former NUS presidential candidate brought the glowing session to a halt by flourishing the "confidential" document and calling on the national executive to convene a special emergency conference to discuss its contents.

The document was not debated but it did find its way into the hands of the national press. The Daily Telegraph reported on Saturday: "A confidential government

The report pointed out that there would be practical difficulties in preventing sales of Open University materials in South Africa, and said the council had taken into account the general practice of British educational publishers to continue links with South Africa.

It had also considered the Government's policy that books should be exempt from the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia, on the grounds that the country should be exposed to outside literary and educational influences.

Pressure for a ban on open university dealings with South Africa came after concern was expressed by the local branch of the Association of University Teachers, that its members were unintentionally contravening the terms of a nationally agreed resolution calling on academics not to accept work at South African universities.

Last week's senate meeting also discussed the dismissal by the university of Mr Tom O'Carroll, chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange.

A resolution adopted by the senate called on the university to ensure all staff faced with disciplinary cases were given the opportunity of a fair hearing by a disciplinary committee.

## Modest revival in universities' grant

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The Government would also consider adjusting the grant from April 1, 1979 if the assumptions about pay and price rises since last October and to reflect the assumptions about future rises embodied in the cash limit, and a little seems to have been lost in the process. The latest position is that the universities' recurrent grant will increase from £1,910m to £1,970m, a rise of only 3.2 per cent.

The £619m has been calculated on three further assumptions; that inflation fees will remain constant in real terms; that the number of university students next year will be 285,300 (27,300 undergraduates and 47,900 postgraduates) and will reach 310,000 in 1981-82 when about 16 per cent will be postgraduates; and that the present balance between arts and science will be maintained.

These figures do not appear to be quite so generous as the universities as these rise in the preparation of January's White Paper, a public expenditure. Then their recurrent grant was expected to rise from £523m next year to £623m in 1981-82, an increase in real terms of 8.9 per cent.

Now these earlier figures have been revealed in the amount of pay and price rises since last October and to reflect the assumptions about future rises embodied in the cash limit, and a little seems to have been lost in the process. The latest position is that the universities' recurrent grant will increase from £1,910m to £1,970m, a rise of only 3.2 per cent.

The pattern of growth also seems to have been modified. According to the White Paper figures the annual percentage increases between next year and 1981-82 were to have been 2.6, 2.3, and 3.1, a gradual acceleration. Now the pattern will be percentage increases of 2.7, 2.8, and 3.1.

However, there can be no doubt about how much the financial prospects of universities have improved over the past 12 months. Last year they could only look forward to an increase of 2.3 per cent in their financial resources over the next three years. Today they can anticipate an increase of almost 5 per cent over the same period.

One disappointment will be over the furniture and equipment grant of £410m for next year. The last year's grant was £390m, an increase of less than 5 per cent.

Mr John Akker, deputy secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said that the grant did not regard the decline in universities' income from the sale of books and other materials. He added that the AUT regarded the grant as "highly provisional".

The scheme, which is likely to provoke a storm of protest if approved, has been devised by government and Department of Education and Science officials in the past few months. It is designed to keep certain specialist courses, which may be starved of applicants by foreigners, from closing and will release valuable quota places to poorer foreign students.

The package follows more than six months of debate in which the Government has considered a £120m plan to introduce a positive discrimination system giving a new high priority to Third World students at the expense of those from the oil rich and developed nations.

But the latest scheme, which will form a central part of a special DES consultative document on overseas students' policy to be released soon, has strong Treasury backing because of its attractive financial implications. It will be aimed primarily at students from developing nations.

It will provide a "back door" route of entry for those able to find the full cost fees of more than £2,500 a year, softening the brunt of the Government's quota ruling outlined in circular 8/77, which demands that foreign numbers should be reduced to 1975-76 levels, a total of 68,000, by the autumn.

A confidential letter from the DES to Leicester County Council about Leicester Polytechnic, which has complained that some courses may be forced to close if foreign numbers are cut back, states: "We would suggest that you explore with them the possibility that certain courses might be offered as package deals to overseas students on a full cost basis."

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Under the scheme universities and polytechnics will be able to lay on specialist programmes for overseas students willing to pay full cost fees if the Secretary of State gives her approval. The numbers on these programmes will not be allocated against the foreign quota of the institution concerned, a system which will allow more British-subsidised foreign students from poorer backgrounds to take traditional higher education programmes.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is now consulting colleagues about overseas students' policy prior to the release of a consultative document, the DES confirmed this week.

## DES plans no reduction in teacher training intake

by Stephen Cohen

Teachers will continue to be trained for unemployment, according to a Department of Education and Science document. No reduction should be planned in the intake of colleges of education and training departments of polytechnics, says the report to the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers.

Despite the continuing difficulty experienced by some newly-qualified teachers in finding jobs, the report says, "the department would not recommend that the level of intake for 1979 and 1980 should be set below that necessary to allow institutions to reach their total 1981 training target."

Cutting back on training places would make it difficult for the colleges to offer a full range of courses. There would also be additional problems of staff redeployment, the report says. And the inclusion of APT would be "disruptive". They said polytechnics were only part of a broader field of further education.

Many of the training institutions are in great need of a period of stability in which to recover from the difficulties of the past few years, the report says.

One of the problems confronting the colleges is the reduction in students to apply for three and a half year BEd courses starting in September. This may be a temporary phenomenon, the report says, caused mainly by bad publicity about job prospects for teachers.

The introduction of a two-year entry requirement and the changes in the nature of training colleges will have merged with polytechnics to also be drawing students from applying. It is suggested that in traditional bonds between schools and colleges have become weaker as a result of the reorganisation of teacher training.

Applications for the one-year postgraduate courses are also important, the report says, and could be due to the better employment prospects for graduate teachers.

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by Sue Reid

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## Ulster unable to stem loss of students

by Judith Judd

The New University of Ulster faces recruitment problems because more students are leaving Northern Ireland for their university education, Dr W. H. Cockcroft, the vice-chancellor, says in his report to the council.

Dr Cockcroft also says that the percentage of qualified school-leavers has not risen as predicted by the Lockwood Committee, the Northern Ireland equivalent of the Robbins Committee. Lockwood reported a need for 12,000 student places in the province by 1980. It worked on the premise that qualified school-leavers would make up about 75 per cent in fact it had fallen back to about 60 per cent.

The committee had also believed that students going to university outside the province would be offset by similar numbers wanting to come in. Present figures suggested a loss of about 400 students a year.

Even in the short term, a best guess of student places needed in the province for degree level work in the early 1980s is a rise from 10,000 to 12,000 compared with the Lockwood 12,000.

Dr Cockcroft says that the university system must change. Adult education, part-time degrees and retraining in new skills would all have to play a part. He also says that the Government is not making enough effort to study the roles of different types of educational institutions and calls for an inquiry into the provision of higher education.

"If we are to avoid a chaotic situation with duplicated resources then only way forward is to have reasonably precise definitions of the roles to be played by universities, polytechnics and other colleges and institutes."

If a student simply wants a qualification then he or she should go somewhere other than a university, but if he wants to be equipped for a university education then there should be a place for him.

"If, as I believe, there is a fundamental difference between a university and other types of institution then surely there is a good reason to reconsider our selection procedures to ensure that the most appropriate types of students are being admitted," the report adds.

## SSRC 'secrecy' leads to one-day strike

Staff at the Social Science Research Council went on strike last week in protest at what they described as excessive secrecy by the council in the management of its affairs.

Members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs and the branch of the Civil and Public Services Association picked a meeting of the council on Friday as part of the one-day strike.

A principal complaint of the union is that council meetings are held in secret and without adequate staff representation. An ASMTS statement setting out the reasons for the strike says: "Closed sessions by the current chairman of the SSRC, Derek Robinson, in 1976. Such meetings are detrimental to the interests of the staff, the social science community and the general public."

The staff want to be fully informed about discussions in the council of a confidential internal document reviewing its structure. Staff are also demanding participation in the council's decision-making. A spokesman for the ASMTS group said: "Between 30 and 35 at the SSRC. There are many aspects of the council's work which can only be handled effectively by people who have social science qualifications at some level. We feel we have substantial expertise to contribute."

The SSRC agreed last week to allocate £750,000 over the next five years to research in energy, main areas: utilization studies; supply and demand balances for world industry; public decision-making; and the role of North Sea hydrocarbons.

## 'Begin recurrent system reforms with 11-15 group'

by Patricia Santirelli

No successful recurrent education policy can exist in Europe unless the present education system is completely restructured. Professor Denis Kallen, professor of education at Antwerp University, warned last week in Brussels.

Speaking at one of the study conferences on "Europe in Context of Recurrent Education," part of the sixteenth Didacta Exhibition, Prof. Kallen said: "Many European countries which have adopted the concept of a recurrent education policy have been faced with a formidable starting handicap because no thought has been given to a major reorientation of the present education system."

Professor Kallen, who is a member of the Institute of Education of the European Cultural Foundation, believed that necessary reforms should begin at the basic level for the 11 to 15 age group. This should ensure that children were given a sufficient grounding in basic skills and sufficient motivation to take up their system at a later stage in a recurrent system.

"Those who leave school at the end of compulsory schooling do so not because they are positively motivated to take up work and assume responsibility but because they are not or cannot find for upper secondary education."

The second stage of reform involved the 15 to 18 age group who should be provided with a double qualification enabling them to continue into further studies or to leave school and take up work after a short period of practical training. This meant that upper secondary education in its turn should be given a comprehensive structure and that the basic split between pre-university schools and technical schools should be removed.

Higher education policies should also be revised. Opportunities should be made available to the individual at the time when he or she was motivated and when it was in the public interest. This meant regulation of admissions to post-secondary education and a coherent policy for all education after basic schooling.

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## Sir Ashley soothes fears of Oakes forcing up rates

by Peter David

"Alarmists" reports that implementation of the Oakes report proposals on polytechnics and finance would lead to big rate increases were dismissed last week by Sir Ashley Bramall, leader of the Greater London Education Authority and a leading member of the Oakes working group.

He told a conference of local authority accountants in London that even when maintaining sufficient contribution to the costs of their colleges, envisaged in the report, only time would be faced with rate increases of more than a penny. Kingston—a small authority running a big polytechnic—would be faced with rate increases of more than 4p, but special demotion mechanisms could ease the burden.

Sir Ashley also dismissed those who criticized the report as a collection of "ill-conceived and inconsistent ideas." But it is better to have agreement than continuing disagreement leading to permanent friction," he said.

Earlier he listed the principles which the local government side had held during negotiations on the report. They started from the principle that it helped the education service at large to have higher education included in a local authority's provision. Other principles were: local authorities, as elected bodies, had a special claim to run a large public service; and the existing open-ended system of finance could not continue. A final

principle was that further education, higher education and school education should remain in a single "seamless robe."

Another speaker at the conference, organized by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, was Mr. Garry Fowler, former minister of state at the DES and the main responsible for setting up the Oakes group. He said the committee had dealt with most of the problems as effectively as it could in one attempt, but had probably been wrong to try to keep all colleges with any higher education in the national scheme.

A hotter solution, he said, may have been to hive off the 90 local authorities from the "broad mass" of colleges and form a national body which would be local and regional needs and were properly the responsibility of local authorities.

But he was critical of the committee of the national body itself. Although the report claimed that it was a system of nominees and more compatible with a delegate system, he said, Nor did he like the idea of the local authority veto: it was a veto by the local government for the national government for decision.

The report was also criticized by the Reverend Dr. George Tolley, director of Sheffield City Polytechnic. He said that it should have given a detailed account of the deficiencies of present arrangements before advocating alternative plans.

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## Special FE college courses recommended for handicapped

by Jane Freeman

A Government survey on further education provision for the handicapped, due out shortly, is likely to recommend that colleges provide more full-time special courses for mentally handicapped and ESN school-leavers.

The survey, designed to combine a meeting of basic literacy skills, would be a new departure for many further education colleges.

The survey was discussed at a conference organized by the National Bureau for Handicapped Students in Liverpool last Friday, although its contents have not yet been made public.

But Mr. Denis Coe, chairman of the NBHS, said he understood the survey had concluded that curriculum development with the special needs of handicapped people in mind should form the basis of a new national policy on post-school education for the handicapped.

He believed the report would recommend that FE colleges would be asked to provide additional courses to enable physically handicapped students to prepare for further post-school education as well as an extension of the school system's remedial and ESN work.

The NBHS had long campaigned for a clearly stated commitment by the Government in post-school education for the handicapped. "This survey, when it is published, should go a long way to offsetting NBHS demands in the FE sector," he said.

The survey is also expected to recommend more in-service training for FE teachers as well as the establishment of a career structure which would encourage some teachers to specialize in the education of handicapped students.

It is likely to recognize that post-school education for handicapped people is still a rare event and that therefore links between special schools and FE colleges should be strengthened and better publicity of relevant courses provided.

It may also recommend that handicapped students receive free support which takes into account the fact that many disabled people do not stay at school beyond the age of 16.

The priorities of the NBHS, which were reflected by other speakers at its recent conference, Dr. Clifford Lewis, of the College of Basic Literacy, emphasized the need for further education to be fully aware of the difficulties of teaching the handicapped.

Dr. Lewis said that there are currently nine blind students at the College of Basic Literacy, but that the last year only one had been accepted. He would be completely unable to acquire a deaf student as a member of the college staff, he said.

The conference was held at a handicapped college for handicapped students at Millbank College of Commerce in Liverpool last week after it was decided that hardly any handicapped students attended the college and through special provision had been made.

## IME emphasizes need to keep present five-year structure

by Robin McKie

Attempts to alter radically the present arrangements for the education and training of mechanical engineers should be strongly resisted, a report on the qualification policy of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers has warned.

The report, the result of a working party set up by the institution under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Dawson, its vice-president and chairman of the Education Committee, stresses the need to maintain the present five-year package of academic and professional training, although there should be greater integration of these two aspects.

To achieve this, the party recommends that the institution strengthen its relations with education establishments and industry, both collectively and through its individual members.

At present, the report states, a member will find his engineering knowledge out of date within five years of joining the institution, unless his education is continued in some way. There is therefore an urgent need to change attitudes to continuing education and the party recommends that the institution should work towards making updating a compulsory requirement for membership.

The report also warns that entry standards in first degree courses must be raised so that their quality must approach that of the best. In doing this, the party recognizes that many more degree courses may fail in the future. However, it suggests there is a great need to develop technical engineering education to meet the shortage of well-qualified staff at that level, and some degree courses might easily be adapted to meet this need.

The council of the institution has accepted the report in principle but has asked that its contents be discussed fully before any recommendations are implemented. "Briefing," page 9

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## Students complain to UGC of Sheffield inadequate facilities

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

Sheffield students have told the University Grants Committee that facilities at the university are so bad that first years cannot be guaranteed accommodation and students are forced to eat lunch while standing or sitting in corridors.

A submission to the UGC for their visit to the university next month goes on to say that in the main union complex overcrowding has become so acute that first year students are "almost impossible to enforce, and standards of hygiene have been jeopardized."

The submission claims that students have been forced to use the union restaurant as a meeting room and lounge, and the refectory has been used to house all social functions, concerts and dances. Toilet facilities in the union building are "completely inadequate," it says.

Living accommodation is even more scarce, it goes on. Some newly arrived students, many from overseas, have been forced to make do with camp beds in hall libraries while they seek a place to live at the beginning of the year. Over 100 temporary accommodation and the university union has "found it necessary to initiate squatting in empty university-owned houses."

The document warns the UGC: "The social and academic problems are intolerably acute. It is believed that a series of confrontations, should the last quinquennial visit to Sheffield University be seen as a last chance to employ discipline tactics on a large scale in the defence of their education. The staff which has developed within the university, principal and students, has been directly caused by swinging cuts in expenditure imposed on the university."

The Oxford Delegation of Local Examinations, the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board and the Southern Universities' Joint Board will base their association with the university on the basis of the Oxford and Cambridge test development and research unit.

The move follows a Commons Expenditure Committee report which said that the number of examination boards should be reduced, though talks about the merger have been going on since early last year.

There will be syllabus rationalization, joint papers in a growing number of subjects, more borrowing of papers, common set books and a common entry form.

Sir James Waddell's committee on the administration of 16-plus examinations, which is expected to recommend changes in the organization of examination boards will report in the summer.

He says he believes the IUC could have helped new Middle East universities to adopt an approach which would have enabled Britain to help them more and to secure additional funds from exports.

A Reading University committee examining the Berrill report on overseas representation has recommended that the university should oppose any moves to abolish the IUC and should emphasize the contributions that can be made in overseas development by British universities working with the IUC. The committee also recommends that the council's responsibilities should be extended.

In its report the committee says: "We believe that the link that has been developed between British and overseas universities would be strained; but more serious, those universities in the developing world that have yet to be founded would not enjoy the benefits of a competent and unique agency which has the full confidence and support of British universities."

The report says the IUC should be the principal advising and co-ordinating agency "in all publicly funded British cooperation in the development of universities overseas."

## Scots back 'advanced work only' body

by Maggie Richards

A six-point reply to the plan to establish a higher education council in Scotland has been ratified by the senates of each of the eight universities concerned.

In welcoming the proposal, the universities came out firmly in favour of a council devoted entirely to work of degree and equivalent advanced status, and excluding other areas of post-school education.

Last year the eight universities set up a joint working party under the chairmanship of Professor George Burden, principal of Heriot-Watt University, to examine the plan. In January a consultative document proposing a Council for Tertiary Education in Scotland was issued by Mr. Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland.

In his report the inter-senate working party unanimously welcomes the proposal and says that creation of the council should go ahead regardless of departmental changes.

It says that the remit of the council should be confined to advanced work, although the importance of positive liaison with other areas of post-school education is emphasized.

"The working party believe that, as suggested in the consultative paper, a council with a wider remit would be diffuse in its business and in its membership and could not operate in the form of a single small body, such as is later proposed," the report says.

"Indeed it is argued that there is a great deal of scope for the useful functioning of the council within the degree and advanced study areas, and that a purely consultative rather than executive function of this argument would, of course, imply further consideration of the title of the council."

The working party also accepts the document's view that the role of the new council should be consultative rather than executive. "The universities viewed the maintenance of the present relationship between the University Grants Committee and the individual universities as critical, but accept that the views of the council might be made available to the UGC," it reports.

Membership of the new council ought to reflect the three main groupings within higher education—the public sector, the universities, and other institutions offering advanced level courses—the report suggests. It also recommends the appointment of two practising teachers, preferably both from the secondary sector.

It accepts membership of the council should be limited to about 20 people, appointed on a purely personal capacity, but asks for the facility to appoint ad hoc committees as necessary. The chairman should be independent of all the interests involved, and appointed only after consultations between the council and the Secretary of State.

Dealing with the actual tasks of the council, the working party acknowledges that the brief should not duplicate or usurp the functions of other bodies, but it anticipates that the new body will have a role to play in the area of continuing education.

It also recognizes the valuable function the council could perform in promoting and coordinating consultation over academic developments, and in examining the relationship between all sectors of higher education, including teacher education and vocational training.

Until now problems of curriculum and academic standard coordination have been the province of the Scottish Universities Council on Entrance, the report points out. The working party says it has now been forwarded to Mr. Millan.

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## 'Sort out overseas bodies'

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

The respective responsibilities of bodies working in higher education overseas must be sorted out, Dr. Frank Thirlwall, chairman of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas says in his annual report.

Dr. Thirlwall says the council looks forward to discussions with overseas development Ministry and other Government departments and the British Council after the Swann and Central Policy Review staff reports.

"There is also a need to secure, on a long-term basis, a clear and agreed statement of the respective responsibilities in the field of higher education overseas of the various government departments concerned (including ODA's education advisors), IUC and the British Council."

Dr. Thirlwall says that the council regrets that its expertise in creating universities in developing countries has not been used more fully by the Government and the British Council.

"The creation of a university is a very different matter to a defence installation and needs different techniques," he says.

He says he believes the IUC could have helped new Middle East universities to adopt an approach which would have enabled Britain to help them more and to secure additional funds from exports.

A Reading University committee examining the Berrill report on overseas representation has recommended that the university should oppose any moves to abolish the IUC and should emphasize the contributions that can be made in overseas development by British universities working with the IUC. The committee also recommends that the council's responsibilities should be extended.

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The report says the IUC should be the principal advising and co-ordinating agency "in all publicly funded British cooperation in the development of universities overseas."

## Call for general engineering council

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

A call for the establishment of a General Engineering Council, similar to the present General Medical Council which sets the standards for doctors' conduct, has been made by the heads of polytechnic engineering departments.

In its evidence to the Plunkett committee, the standing conference of polytechnic heads of mechanical and production engineering departments has also called for moves to distinguish between the terms chartered engineer, technician engineer and technologist.

A change to "technologist" for the middle category would, the conference, believes, clarify the distinctions and enable a demarcation line to be established. The technologist and technician would deal with purely technical matters and the chartered engineer would be a policy maker, with the main emphasis on creativity in higher management.

The conference has also blamed a lack of clear definition of the role of the chartered engineer for his education and training being held at a lower level than industry properly requires.

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## More foreign students apply to universities

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

Overseas students form a slightly higher proportion of students applying to universities than last year, according to the latest figures from the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

Applications from overseas are up by about 4.3 per cent and from about 14.3 per cent of the total compared with 14 per cent at the same time last year.

The conference, which will be held at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel in London, will be broken down into four sessions: Mr. Oakes's own contribution, national planning and finance, regional and local implications, and the way forward for higher education.

The other speakers will be Mr. John Bevan, deputy education officer of the Inter London Education Authority, Mr. Maurice Venn, chairman of the Standing Conference of Regional Advisory

Councils for Further Education, and Mr. Stan Broadbridge, general secretary of NATFHE. Each main speaker will be followed by a "discussion" who will lead the contributions and questions from the floor.

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## Oakes to defend report at conference

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

Mr. Oakes, MP, the Minister of State for Education and Science, will defend his report at a special one-day conference on "Higher Education after Oakes" on May 10, which is being jointly organized by the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education and the Times Higher Education Supplement.

The other speakers will be Mr. John Bevan, deputy education officer of the Inter London Education Authority, Mr. Maurice Venn, chairman of the Standing Conference of Regional Advisory

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## Finniston inquiry told of ill-informed attitudes

by Robin McKie  
Science Correspondent

The present serious shortage of electronic engineers in Britain will get worse and spread to other sectors of the economy unless there are immediate improvements in our understanding of the work of engineers and their role in industry.

This warning has come from the Electronic Engineering Association in its evidence to the Finniston Committee and its report stresses that the reasons for "stark inadequacies" in the quantity and quality of engineers lie primarily in deep-rooted and mostly ill-informed social attitudes towards the engineer and industry.

The association blames this on national policies detrimental to industrial profitability and employment which result in too great a divide between education and industry, and it also faults a typical engineer's initial education as too narrow.

The association recommends that there should be greater flexibility in education and broader courses made available for engineering students. Teachers at universities, colleges and schools should be encouraged to gain industrial experience and lecturers in the higher education of engineers should eventually be required to spend two years gaining experience of practical problems, before taking up an academic appointment. Industry

should also consider ways of helping present academics without such experience, for example by offering supplementary tuition.

More young people, especially girls, should be encouraged to study science and mathematics at school and beyond, and to aim for careers in the engineering industry. Careers advice should start early, perhaps at the age of 15, and to involve all teachers, not just careers teachers and specialist advisers.

The EEA also talks to the Government to help industry reward its engineers adequately by means of greater profitability and "some flexibility" in its counter-inflation policies. But it rejects any form of statutory regulation or licensing of engineers in the manufacturing industry.

In its evidence in Finniston, the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers calls for closer liaison with industry, government research and development units, and the armed forces engineering branches to be set up by colleges to provide teaching reference to practical work, including early appreciation of requirements and engineering problems. Its report also proposes that individual institutions should recognise the route for technician engineers to transfer in chartered engineers.

An open meeting is to be held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers on April 25 to discuss the issues of statutory registration and licensing. "Briefing", page 9

## Comprehensive leavers still left behind in college stakes

by Peter David

Only 1 per cent of comprehensive school leavers in 1975 went on to degree courses or teacher training, compared with 36 per cent of grammar school leavers and 33 per cent of students leaving direct grant or independent schools, according to the latest volume of statistics published by the Department of Education and Science.

They show that 12 per cent of comprehensive leavers gained one or more A-level passes, compared with 52 per cent of grammar leavers and 61 per cent of direct grant or independent school leavers. Exactly half of the grammar school students went on to full-time further education, compared with 18 per cent of the comprehensive leavers and 62 per cent of those from independent or direct grant schools.

The DES statistics show that a total of 112,000 pupils (16 per cent) left school in 1975-76 with one or more A-levels, 27,000 more than in 1965-66. Most, 90,000, gained two or more passes, compared with 67,000 a decade earlier. In 1976 some 156,000 pupils went directly on to full-time further education, 22,000 more than in 1974-75. Entry into degree courses increased by 5,000 from 1974-75 to 1975-76, but those going straight to teacher training fell by 9,000, less than half the level of a decade before.

An open meeting is to be held at the Institution of Electrical Engineers on April 25 to discuss the issues of statutory registration and licensing. "Briefing", page 9

the number of men declined. In 1975-76 there were 72,000 candidates, 17,000 entries and 68,000 passes. The pass rate has improved slightly over the past ten years to nearly 60 per cent.

The pattern of A-levels taken during the period in both schools and colleges has shown a substantial increase in the number of students mixing their subject disciplines. In the last six years the percentage of A-level leavers gaining two or more subjects has increased from 14 per cent to 21 per cent (131,000). Among further education leavers over two-fifths took A-level passes in science. Five years ago science, technology and social sciences accounted for about equal numbers of passes.

Three again, the south-west produced the highest proportion of school leavers entering full-time further education with 28.9 per cent going on to universities or colleges. The north provided the smallest proportions: 16.9 per cent in non-metropolitan areas and only 11.1 per cent in metropolitan areas.

Five out of six pupils leaving school in 1975-76 gained at least one result in CSE or GCE examinations, compared with just over half in 1970-71. Candidates from all sources made good progress in the examinations, with 1975-76 results showing a 10 per cent increase in the number of candidates entering for 2.7m A-levels in 1976, but the pass level decreased to 58.5 per cent, the lowest for a decade.

## Fine art row after CNAA courses review

The Council for National Academic Awards has withdrawn support from an MA fine art course at Birmingham Polytechnic and has recommended the suspension of its MA programmes in art design and fashion at Leicester Polytechnic.

The moves follow a review of postgraduate courses in art, design and fashion at the two institutions. The review was conducted by the CNAA in 1974. Some 18 art teachers and 18 design teachers were involved in the review. The review found that the art and design courses at Birmingham Polytechnic were of a high standard, but that the fashion courses at Leicester Polytechnic were of a lower standard.

At Birmingham Polytechnic, the review found that the art courses were of a high standard, but that the fashion courses were of a lower standard. The review also found that the art courses at Leicester Polytechnic were of a lower standard than those at Birmingham Polytechnic.

Mr Tim Scott, head of the technical fine art department, said that the review had been a "very helpful" one. He said that the review had found that the art courses at Birmingham Polytechnic were of a high standard, but that the fashion courses were of a lower standard.

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## Women opt for theology

Recent numbers of women students are applying to departments and schools of theology in the United States and Canada. However, the trend is puzzling since only one in 25 of all Protestant job seekers for ministers is a woman.

A study recently completed by the Association of Theological Schools in the United States and Canada showed that since 1972 the recruitment of women to divinity schools has doubled, while the number of male admissions went up by a fifth. In some schools and departments women now make up half the student body.

This finding has to be set against the fact that the National Council of Churches study showed that only one in 25 of all Protestant job seekers for ministers is a woman.

The adoption campaign which began last year, aimed at increasing the number of women in the ministry, has been particularly successful in the United States and Canada. The campaign has been particularly successful in the United States and Canada.

Among the committee's members is Professor Edgar, the former vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, who has spent nearly two years in the United States and Canada. He has been researching the role of women in the ministry.

A grant of more than £50,000 has been awarded to the World University Service to set up an international employment project for Chilean refugee students in this country. A total of 750 Chilean students receive grants averaging about £3,000 a year from WUS to study at universities and polytechnics in Britain. Now a back-up service to help them find employment is to be established with the money donated by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

## North American news Carnegie revives teaching alternative to PhD

Those who have written off the DA degree have been presented with evidence that it is still alive and growing.

A report by the Carnegie Council for Policy Studies in Higher Education this month refutes stories that the DA is dying. The degree is intended to be a more appropriate qualification for prospective college teachers than the research-oriented PhD, is currently offered by 23 universities in about 20 fields ranging from American studies to physics.

Professor Paul Dressel of Michigan State University, who produced the report with Dr Mary Thompson of Loyola College, conducted a survey of the DA in 1972 when the oldest DA programme (at Carnegie-Mellon University) was just five years old. "Our second round of visits in 1975-76 gives us more confidence that the DA will develop into a distinguished degree in its own right," say Dressel and Thompson.

They see "the relationship between the DA and the PhD, which is emerging as largely the difference between a focus on the discipline itself and a focus on individuals who may be interested in, or profit from, learning something about the discipline".

After a promising start, development of the degree has been held up by several factors—namely, a surplus of PhDs flooding the college job market, reduced funding for graduate studies, and state curbs on the creation of new degrees. Comparing these difficulties, they say, the DA has fared surprisingly well. The degree still had no standard model. Even the idea that it should be oriented exclusively at people intending to teach in community

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This finding has to be set against the fact that the National Council of Churches study showed that only one in 25 of all Protestant job seekers for ministers is a woman.

The adoption campaign which began last year, aimed at increasing the number of women in the ministry, has been particularly successful in the United States and Canada. The campaign has been particularly successful in the United States and Canada.

Among the committee's members is Professor Edgar, the former vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, who has spent nearly two years in the United States and Canada. He has been researching the role of women in the ministry.

A grant of more than £50,000 has been awarded to the World University Service to set up an international employment project for Chilean refugee students in this country. A total of 750 Chilean students receive grants averaging about £3,000 a year from WUS to study at universities and polytechnics in Britain. Now a back-up service to help them find employment is to be established with the money donated by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

## College costs to rise 'at least 6pc'

from David Walker

WASHINGTON The cost of going to university in the United States will increase next year by at least 6 per cent, according to a survey by the College Entrance Board. The finding is sure to fuel demands for additional assistance for students from the federal government.

The cost of living element in the College Entrance Board survey was assumed to remain stable—an assumption which depends on the success of the government's new anti-inflation policy. It is easy to see how such figures take on political importance during the current American debate about a tax credit for the parents of university students. A family with an annual income of \$20,000 could find itself paying out half that sum to maintain two children in higher education.

Private universities, however, cost still more. The average for institutions such as Yale and Princeton is well over \$5,000 and some

exclusive places such as Pomona College, Vermont, will cost over \$6,000 for tuition fees and initial living expenses. A student living on campus at, say, Princeton faces an increase of over \$520 this coming year, despite which the university expects to end the year about \$85,000 in the red.

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## New body set up for Fulbright and other exchanges

from Our Correspondent  
WASHINGTON

Academics, teachers and administrators involved in exchanges in the United States now have to deal with a new agency. Since April 1 the functions of the former United States Information Agency and the educational work of the State Department have been merged into the International Communication Agency.

The ICA will be responsible for administering the Fulbright scholarships, the annual "foreign leaders" exchange, various athletic and cultural programmes, as well as broadcasting over the Voice of America radio station and the publishing of a range of magazines including *Dialogue* and *Problems of Communism*.

The new body is intended to combine the flow of information about America with the administration of exchanges into the United States. Its director, Mr John Robinson, former head of the United States Information Agency, spoke recently of a "win-win" situation.

"To tell the world about our society and policies—in particular our commitment to cultural diversity and individual liberty; and to tell ourselves about the world, so as to enrich our own culture as well as to give us the understanding to deal effectively with problems among nations".

The ICA will be answerable to the State Department, the United States Foreign Office, though it will have its own budget and personnel. In some ways the agency is expected to act as an interpreter of State Department policy.

well as to give us the understanding to deal effectively with problems among nations".

The immediate effect of the new administrative arrangements upon Fulbrights concerned with international exchange and American studies will be slight. A spokesman for the ICA said that such people would continue to deal with the State Department officials they knew well for the time being.

It went on: "The main effect of the reorganization will be to make things happen more quickly, especially saving time spent in the back and forth between the USIA and the State Department".

Probably the most controversial of the new agency's responsibilities is its overseas broadcasting. The listening range of Voice of America has recently been extended by powerful new transmitters; the station is subject to State Department "guidance" on foreign policy issues. According to ICA officials the Voice of America should move even closer to the BBC model by becoming "reliable, authoritative, accurate, objective and comprehensive".

The ICA will be answerable to the State Department, the United States Foreign Office, though it will have its own budget and personnel. In some ways the agency is expected to act as an interpreter of State Department policy.

## Canadian students urged to aim for bilingualism

from Edward Sheffield

OTTAWA Canadian universities should require students to have a reasonable competence in both French and English, according to Mr Maurice Yvelin, Commissioner of Official Languages, whose report has just been released.

The office of the commissioner was established in 1969 to monitor the use of Canada's two official languages by the federal government.

Mr Yvelin points out that in the French-language community the study of French is increasing in the elementary schools but decreasing in the secondary schools. And he deplores the fact that in recent years the universities have dropped the requirement of two languages (English or French and one other) for admission and graduation.

In an interview he said he could see why it would be difficult to insist on competence in both languages on admission, but, he said, "I do not think it would be unreasonable to require that competence for graduation". He said, however, that he could imagine exceptions which could be justified in some cases.

Mr Yvelin said that the universities were not ready for such a language requirement. Both he and Mr

Yvelin attributed the universities' reluctance to their fear that such a policy would reduce enrolment.

In Toronto a task force on Canadian studies at the University of Toronto recommended last year that French be made an admission requirement in the faculty of arts and science. The university surveyed representatives of the province's secondary schools on the question and found a slight majority opposed.

Consequently, the academic affairs committee of the university's governing council agreed with the administration's view that it seemed unlikely that "the university would serve its constituents effectively by imposing a compulsory requirement in French or English as an entrance or exit requirement". It recommended, however, that the cultural proficiency in French be facilitated and encouraged.

In its brief to the Task Force on Canadian Unity in March the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada stated the current situation this way: "General consensus seems to be emerging that 'the province's university educated Canadians should be expected to acquire a basic familiarity with their official languages; and it is more important to encourage than to force students to acquire this facility'".

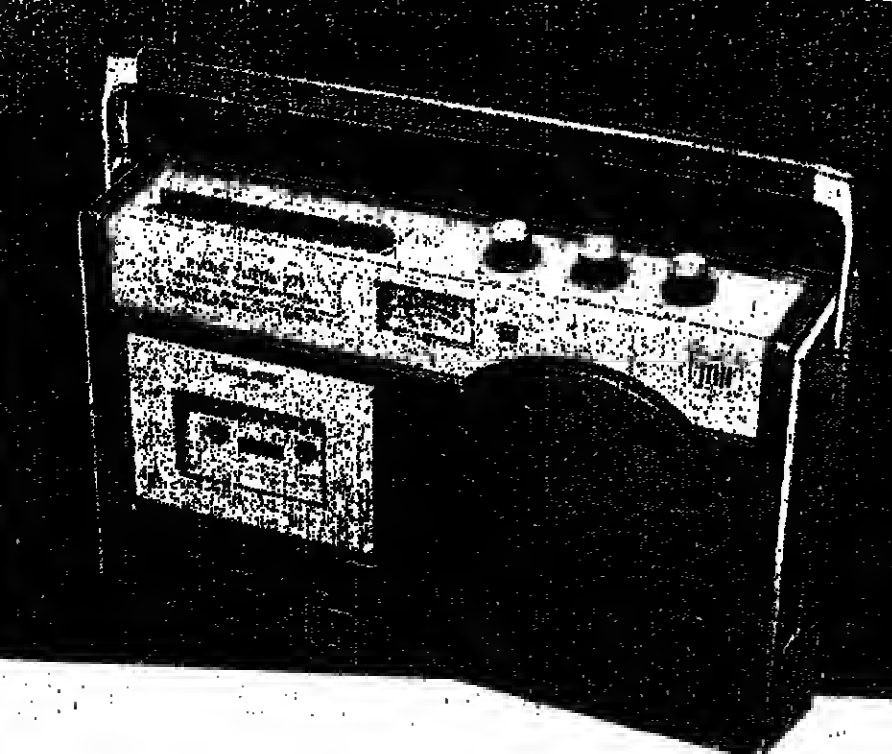
## Almost \$7 billion 'wasted through mismanagement'

For every dollar spent by the American government on health and education last year, nearly five cents were wasted. Errors, maladministration and downright fraud in the government's student financial assistance payments accounted for a significant part of the sum.

A report from the Office of the Inspector General concluded that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare misspent a total of nearly \$7 billion during the 1976-77 financial year. Most of the money was lost because of "waste and mismanagement" and unnecessary payments, especially under the government's Medicare and Medicaid programmes.

Testifying recently before Congress, Mr Joseph Califano, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, admitted that government "hears to students were often not paid back. An investigation had revealed that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare itself was employing nearly 500 people who had defaulted on student loans."

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## Goodbye to the British Brookings







# When they can't see the APT for the NATFHE

The results of the recent ballots conducted by the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) for trade union recognition by the Association of Polytechnic Teachers at the Lanchester, North London and Portsmouth Polytechnics were fairly predictable (17/1/78, April 14). It is also clear to those experienced in industrial relations that ACAS's findings are in no way a recommendation for APT in all three establishments are well founded. Indeed, they thoroughly accord with sound collective bargaining practice. It is the aim of this article, therefore, to examine the results of ACAS's inquiries in the polytechnics and to consider their industrial relations rationale.

The action for ACAS's intervention into the trade union recognition disputes in these polytechnics derives from three sections 117 claims initiated by APT under the Employment Protection Act, 1975, during the summer and autumn of 1976. Having previously been refused local negotiating rights with the employers concerned—Coventry City Council, the Court of Governors of PNH, and Hampshire County Council—APT sought the assistance of ACAS in obtaining recognition for bargaining purposes in accordance with its rights under current labour legislation.

In each of the polytechnics concerned, the APT claim to the right to negotiate with the appropriate employing authority on those terms and conditions of employment, other than pay, which are determined locally. The views of the employers in each case, however, are that existing bargaining arrangements operate satisfactorily. Since another independent trade union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, already has negotiating rights with the authorities in question, the employers consider that recognition of APT is likely to fragment the local collective bargaining machinery. In this way, the employers believe additional local recognition would have adverse effects on industrial relations generally.

In consulting the representative bodies of the local authorities such as the Council for Local Education Authorities, ACAS was also in-

formed of their satisfaction with the existing collective bargaining machinery. Indeed, conditions of service for polytechnic and other further education teachers, for example, are initially negotiated at national level between ELRA and the trade unions represented on the National Further Education Committee, but these do not include APT.

These existing national negotiations on conditions of service, however, do not preclude individual local authorities and nationally recognized trade unions such as NATFHE negotiating the implementation of such agreements locally. The local authority employers' organizations, therefore, maintain opposition to the recognition of APT locally. If local recognition were conceded to APT, they contend, it is likely to be disruptive of present negotiating arrangements.

Although all the trade unions which are recognized on the National Committee for the purposes of bargaining nationally are in fact recognized by each of the three employers locally, it is NATFHE which is by far the largest of the recognized unions that represents them in local negotiations.

As such, NATFHE is completely accepted in the local recognition of APT. It also rigorously contests the view of APT that the recognized unions fail to represent adequately the interests of the polytechnic teachers concerned. In its view, any local negotiations on the application of centrally determined agreements on conditions of employment can only be conducted with representatives of the unions recognized nationally for these purposes. These negotiations, of course, can be backed up by the association's full-time officers and its professional and legal services.

The views of the Department of Education and Science, on the other hand, seem to be both inconsistent and somewhat unbalanced. Because of this, its position clearly conflicts with what is accepted as good industrial relations practice.

For although the Secretary of State for Education and Science has not recognized APT in his own right, the DES officials consulted by ACAS see no reason why APT should not represent its members formally of their satisfaction with the existing collective bargaining machinery. Indeed, conditions of service for polytechnic and other further education teachers, for example, are initially negotiated at national level between ELRA and the trade unions represented on the National Further Education Committee, but these do not include APT.

David Farnham on why ACAS ruled as it did last week in the fight for union recognition in the polytechnics

At local level on those matters concerning conditions of service which are nationally enforceable in local education authorities.

What, then, are the views of the teachers themselves? Those are obtainable from the surveys of employee opinion undertaken by ACAS in the three polytechnics on October 11 last year. In completing this task, ACAS issued some 2,000 questionnaires to the teachers in each.

Each contained two main questions. The first sought information relating to existing trade union membership in the three establishments. The second sought to identify which trade unions the teachers would prefer to represent in negotiations on those terms and conditions of employment other than pay, which can be determined locally.

According to these inquiries, APT has majority representation in only one of the three polytechnics which was surveyed. This is at Portsmouth where the percentage membership of NATFHE is 47 per cent among full-time teachers compared with 43 per cent in APT. At PNH, NATFHE's percentage membership is 60 per cent and 57 per cent respectively, while that of APT is 14 per cent and 40 per cent. The relatively low NATFHE membership and high APT membership at Portsmouth in comparison with the two other polytechnics, however, is not surprising, for Portsmouth has always been the stronghold of APT activity ever since the association's formation in 1973.

Yet perhaps one of the most revealing features of the surveys undertaken within the three polytechnics is the relatively high proportion of teachers who belong to neither NATFHE nor APT. They currently account for almost 10 per cent of all polytechnic teachers in

its membership comes APT, 20 per cent. APT represents a clear minority among teachers, whatever the circumstances. The Committee of Directors, however, the 30 polytechnics and Wales are present. Moreover, there are no non-polytechnic colleges device some 40 per cent funding from the Education "pool".

Existing negotiating procedures, which seek to achieve national uniformity in the conditions of service across the field of further education, are part of the further education system. Because of this, the regulations in its industrial policies, and to its national policies.

Finally, ACAS has been the wrong purpose. For the claim under the Employment Act were designed to resolve disputes between employers and unions in matters of recognition. They were not intended to settle industrial disputes. Yet this is what happened in the cases just considered. For the industrial relations in each of the three polytechnics only a minority of teachers are members of APT.

NATFHE. Moreover, since a broad-based union and an APT affiliate, there is a danger that NATFHE, as the national teachers' union, will be in a position to negotiate on behalf of the teachers in the three polytechnics. For this reason, ACAS has clearly decided to make the only reasonable recommendation possible. Moreover, they are not fundamental industrial principles. In doing this, ACAS will not have taken account of the views of the teachers. Nor will it have removed the roots of the dispute.

The intention is to settle industrial relations in the three polytechnics. For this reason, ACAS has decided to make the only reasonable recommendation possible. Moreover, they are not fundamental industrial principles. In doing this, ACAS will not have taken account of the views of the teachers. Nor will it have removed the roots of the dispute.

nothing has been done, and for much of this time, the excuse for inaction was that everything had to await the "Swann Report". The Royal College retains its reputation, however, and it has become standard to concern about the standard of clinical and practical instruction now available in veterinary schools. Consequently, in the recent completed an inspection of the six veterinary schools, and its report makes gloomy reading.

All university teachers have suffered a marked relative fall in pay, but in many subjects the contrast with pay outside the university is not so marked as in veterinary medicine. Both private practitioners (the bulk of the veterinary service) and the state veterinary service are now so far ahead of university teachers in remuneration and other benefits, particularly at the lower grades, that it is extremely difficult to recruit any new university veterinary staff of quality. Little can be done about this problem in isolation. Low salaries are more tolerable if working and research facilities are good, but here the Royal College finds the position even worse.

First, the number of staff is inadequate with, in many schools, only one teacher for a substantial area of the course (eg, anaesthesia at Liverpool, or cat and dog medicine at Cambridge, and in this context it has to be remembered that clinical teachers not only have to instruct students but must also do the time-consuming work associated with many hospital and clinic cases.

The Royal College concludes that the outcome of this situation is that clinical staffs are under severe pressure just to maintain standards of teaching and practice, with the result that their contribution to research must suffer, and, undoubtedly, if the situation is allowed to deteriorate further, there will be detrimental or even disastrous effects in all three areas.

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Colleges and Institutes of Higher Education continued

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## Librarians

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DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL  
County Education Department

Bournemouth and Poole College of Further Education

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## General Vacancies

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Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Registrar with responsibilities in examination and university studies. In addition to their work in specified fields, Assistant Registrars are involved in the development of academic policy. Candidates for the post should be well qualified academically and should have had appropriate teaching and/or academic administrative experience, preferably in the field of Higher Education. The salary on appointment will be within the scale £5,925-£7,516 (interim review) (Minist 16,849) including London weighting. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Secretary (E) COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS, 34/35 Gray Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. In whose applications giving details of qualifications and experience and mentioning the names of two referees should be submitted by 5.5.78.

COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary with overall responsibility for the administration of the Council, including the maintenance and interpretation of its policies and procedures. Candidates must be well qualified academically and have had administrative experience in an institution of Higher Education. The salary on appointment will be within the scale £5,925-£7,516 (interim review) (Minist 16,849) including London weighting. Further particulars of the post may be obtained from: Secretary (E) COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL ACADEMIC AWARDS, 34/35 Gray Inn Road, London WC1X 8BP. In whose applications giving details of qualifications and experience and mentioning the names of two referees should be submitted by 12 May, 1978.

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THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
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A vacancy exists in the Ministry of Education in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Ministry and for the development of the service. The salary is £5,152 per annum (plus increments) and the post is full-time. Applications should be sent to the Librarian, The University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 7XH, by 15th May 1978.

## Overseas

OVERSEAS  
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University of Sofia. To assist with English Language teaching in Department of English; also teaching of English for UN Fellowships at request of Bulgarian authorities. Qualifications: Degree in English and preferably an interest in Slavonic studies. Teaching experience. A diploma in TEFL is desirable. Salary: Local salary, free of tax, plus British Council subsidy of £1,866. Benefits: Free furnished accommodation; one year contract, renewable. 78 UU 41

LECTURER/SUPERVISOR  
(PORTUGAL)

British Institute, Lisbon (two posts). Tenable June or September, 1978. Degree (preferably in English or Modern Languages) with one year postgraduate TEFL qualification and minimum of two years TEFL experience required. Duties: teaching, teacher training, syllabus and materials design, some involvement with Portuguese Ministry of Education. Salary: £4,800 to £5,618. Benefits: Children's allowances; accommodation and baggage allowances; two year contract, renewable (sub-Fulltime). 78 UD 68-70

LECTURER/PROGRAMME ORGANISER IN ELT/ESP  
(TUNISIA)

English Department, Bourguiba Institute of Modern Languages, University of Tunis. To direct a multi-unit programme team and lecture in ELT and ESP. Qualifications: UK degree, postgraduate qualification in ELT and at least two years' experience in ELT and ESP including materials production, essential. Good knowledge of French and/or Arabic desirable. Further details on request. Salary: £5,210 to £7,054 pa plus 10 per cent indexation. Benefits: Free accommodation; overseas and children's allowances; other benefits. Two year Kelt contract, renewable. 77 CU 21

LECTURER IN ENGLISH LITERATURE  
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PURPOSES  
(SRI LANKA)

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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (TEFL)  
(LEBANON)

American University of Beirut, English Department and Education Department. To teach with other staff courses in Phonetics, Grammar, History of English Language, etc. Graduate courses in Linguistics, to take seminars in TEFL and associated problems. Possible departmental committee work. Qualification: PhD in Applied Linguistics. Salary: US\$12,000 to 14,000 pa.

Benefits: Selling in grant; children's education allowance; baggage allowance at beginning and end of contract; three year contract, renewable. 78 WU 19

ESP COURSE DESIGNER AND ESP TEACHER  
TRAINER  
(BANGLADESH)

Institute of Modern Languages, University of Dhaka. Degree, postgraduate TEFL qualification and overseas teaching experience required. Salary: £4,800 to £5,618 plus 10 per cent indexation allowance. Benefits: (both posts) Overseas and children's allowances; free furnished accommodation; two year Kelt contract. 78 PU 42-43

LECTOR IN ENGLISH  
(YUGOSLAVIA)

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(CAMEROON)

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LECTURER IN ENGLISH  
(CAMEROON)

University of Yaounde, Cameroon. Duties: Lecturing in English Language with possible involvement in teaching training. Lecture for and supervise the Postgraduate Diploma in English Studies. Qualifications: Degree in English (or Modern Languages), postgraduate qualification in English Language, preferably PhD, plus relevant experience and fluent French. Salary: £5,210 to £7,054 pa plus 10 per cent indexation allowance. Benefits: Personal and children's allowances; free furnished accommodation; two year Kelt contract. 78 RU 45

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Conditions include: Four weeks annual leave, fares for family plus some assistance for removal expenses are payable to appointees.

Applications: Detailed applications including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be submitted no later than 20th May, 1978.

To the Migration Liaison Officer, Western Australia House, 115 Strand, London WC2R 0AJ, England. A brochure containing further information may be obtained from the above address. When applying please quote position and reference number 075/ACS.



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College of  
Technology

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Applications with Curriculum Vitae and names of three referees should be submitted to the Head of Department, Zungeru College of Advanced Studies, Bida, c/o University of Ife, Ibadan, Representative, London Office, 85-86 Baker Street, London, W.1, by 15th May, 1978. For information on the College please write to the above address or ring 080 8669, Prin. Ipt.







## BOOKS

## The Illinois lawyer and his American dream

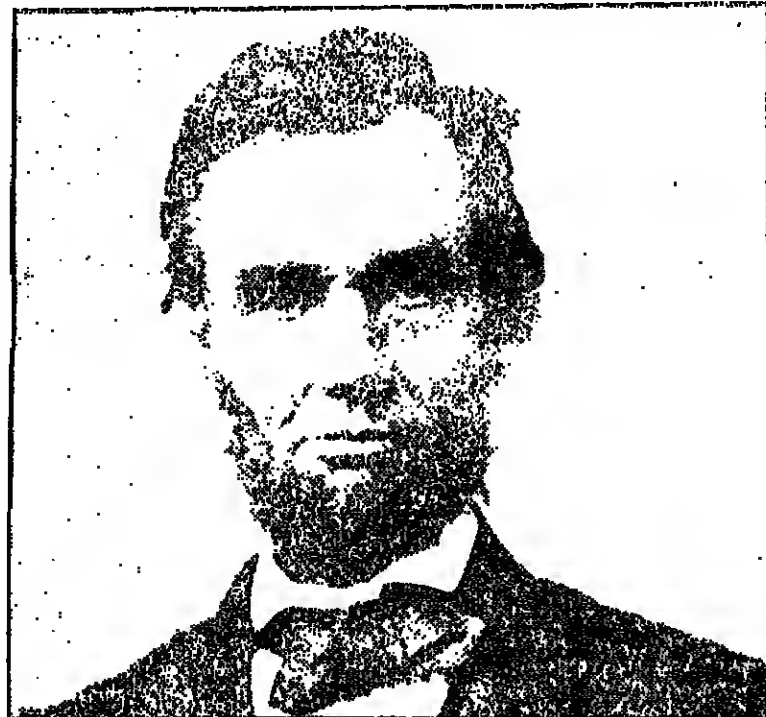
With Malice Toward None: the life of Abraham Lincoln  
by Stephen B. Oates  
Allen & Unwin, £8.95  
ISBN 0 04 973101 X

There has always been a cult literature concerning Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President of the republic and the first to be assassinated. His death confirmed the fears of his friends, and gave a sad irony to Secretary of State Seward's assertion that "Assassination is not an American practice nor habit, and one so vicious and desperate cannot be engraved into our political system". The circumstances of Lincoln's death and the political crisis precipitated by his succession, the pathetic aspects of Reconstruction and the usefulness of the martyr image to Lincoln's friends and former opponents alike, explain much of his interest. Above all, the President's association with the major crisis of the Union in its martial as well as political aspects has brought him the attention of military experts on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lincoln's posthumous fortunes have also been both enhanced and eroded according to the political biases of his biographers, with the greater availability of sources for studying his life, and the changing interpretation of the Civil War and Reconstruction. And if the prodigious output of works in this area had moved the great Lincoln scholar, J. G. Randall, to ask "Has the Lincoln theme been exhausted?" by 1936, the very contrast between the early eulogies and the subsequent revisionist view of Lincoln as a political pragmatist, particularly in the years of the Union, conservative in many issues including the slavery issue and at best a reluctant emancipator, has stimulated biographers to take sides, or more to the point, to re-examine the conflicts. For a generation which has seen the difficult working out of the race question over which Lincoln pondered and agonized, it is not surprising that the myth of Lincoln's political idealism has been replaced by a more realistic view of the man.

This book, *With Malice Toward None*, written by Stephen B. Oates, is a Lincoln and his associates, yet at the same time attempts to depict the man "who actually lived". But if the author contends that his subject was hardly the flawless idealist that legend claims, and seeks to be fair to his critics, he draws an often vivid and inevitably sympathetic portrait, always trying to see things as Lincoln did. The result is a moving appraisal which is difficult to relinquish before the end, despite its size.

As one would expect with a seasoned biographer, Oates has made every effort to culminate the narrative through "the techniques of dramatic narration and character development, of graphic scenes, and of telling anecdotes". And in this aim he has been highly successful. The outline quickly presents a familiar story with his characters, making much use of short or simple sentences.



Abraham Lincoln, photographed in 1861.

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## Why nationalist fervour caught the world by surprise

Ethnic Conflicts in the Western World  
edited by Milton J. Esman  
Cornell University Press, £13.25  
ISBN 0 8014 1016 9

The apparent resurgence of ethnic nationalism in the West during the postwar period took political and social scientists by surprise. It also caught many politicians off-guard, for while they could appreciate the demands for national self-determination of ethnic groups, in the states, they have proved singularly blind in the nationalist demands of their own ethnic minorities. A recent cartoon in the *Washington Post*, on the occasion of René Lévesque's visit to Paris, captured this situation well, presenting a large medal, engraved with the message "Self-determination for Quebec", to the leader of the Parti Québécois while he glances somewhat nervously over his shoulder at a crowd of demonstrators.

But scholars have less excuse than politicians for largely missing a major trend in the postwar Western society. What the political scientist Christian Cluskey has termed "the strategy of silence" adopted by French academics, of all political persuasions, towards regional diversity has been equally true of English-speaking scholars on either side of the Atlantic. Two basic questions need to be answered: what caused the resurgence of nationalist sentiment among Bretons, Scots, Catalans and Québécois in the postwar period; and how can we explain the fact that political and social scientists completely miscalculated the situation.

A thorough comparative analysis of the major forms of Western ethnonationalism is clearly needed to provide a satisfactory answer to these questions. Professor Esman's

anthology, which consists of four general essays and 11 case studies, is perhaps the most comprehensive attempt at this task to date. Of the general essays, Walker Connor's brilliant discussion of "Ethnonationalism in the First World" is particularly noteworthy.

Connor demonstrates how a total disregard, or possibly a complete misunderstanding, of European history since the French Revolution contributed to the slaphappy, ethnocentric generalizations that typified the "outland-bolling" school of American political science throughout the fifties and sixties. A simple history of the new states in emergence in twentieth-century Europe—Norway, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Ireland and Iceland—suggests that ethnic nationalism can hardly be dismissed as a primordial relic confined to the Third World.

The resurgence of nationalism among the Welsh, Scots, Catalans and other territorial ethnic groups

is not particularly surprising when seen in the context of a long history of increased intensity of nationalist sentiment among many long-dormant ethnic groups needs to be explained, and the various hypotheses advanced, such as a sense of relative deprivation, the alienation and social mobility of modern industrial society, must be treated with due caution. Furthermore, as Arend Lijphart rightly points out, a true sociology of nationalism must include those cases of ethnic minorities like the Lapps, Frisians and Alsacians who have not displayed the militancy of other more restive European groups.

The individual case studies analyse most of the major examples of regional-ethnic conflict in Western Europe and Canada. Several consider the relevance of the model of "cultural nationalism" (a term coined by Lijphart) and significantly absent from the point of view of an

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The resurgence of nationalism among the Welsh, Scots, Catalans and other territorial ethnic groups

## BOOKS

## The law at home

Law and the Social Worker  
by R. L. Raisbeck  
Macmillan, £7.95 and £2.95  
ISBN 0 333 49110 2 and 19111 0  
Parents and Children  
by Brenda Hoggett  
Sweet and Maxwell, £3.25  
ISBN 0 421 21410 4  
Family Law  
by Olive M. Stone  
Macmillan, £12.50 and £5.95  
ISBN 0 333 19629 5 and 19630 9

These three books are linked by their subject matter. All deal in one form or another with the legal problems that arise when the family breaks down. In addition, the first two are written specifically for the social worker.

In *Law and the Social Worker* Mr Raisbeck is concerned primarily to consider "the legal framework within which social workers function and the basic legal rules which govern their activities as such". He therefore sets out to provide the reader with the basic knowledge which he or she will need to have in practice. Essentially he deals with five topics: the English legal system (including court procedure and evidence); voluntary care and compulsory treatment of juveniles; adoption; mental health; and marriage. His treatment is down to earth, factual and has the book runs to only 150 pages needs

It is to its brevity that both the strength and the weakness of the book lies. It is a book which the hard pressed social worker or social work student will have time to read and which will leave him with a working knowledge of the legal system. It is not a book to be read for its own sake, but as a reference work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

What does not come across clearly in the book is the fact that the law is not a static body of rules, but a living system which changes and develops. The book is a snapshot of the law at a particular point in time. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

## Community justice

The Court of Justice of the European Communities  
by L. Neville Brown and Frank G. Jacobs  
Sweet & Maxwell, £5.00 and £3.25  
ISBN 0 421 21520 8 and 21530 5

This book aims to provide an account of the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities is a body which has been established to ensure the uniformity of the interpretation and application of the law of the European Communities. It is a body which has been established to ensure the uniformity of the interpretation and application of the law of the European Communities. It is a body which has been established to ensure the uniformity of the interpretation and application of the law of the European Communities.

Mrs Hoggett's *Parents and Children* deals with all aspects of the law relating to children. This is by no means simple or clear. On the private law side problems relating to custody or maintenance may find their only remedy under the provisions of at least four different sets of statutes ranging from affiliation and maintenance proceedings in a magistrates' court to claims under the *Family Law (Recovery of Possession) Act 1975* on the death of a parent. On the public law side local authorities derive their powers and duties in relation to children from a plethora of Acts of Parliament and a child may arrive in care in a number of different ways. The aim of this book is to provide a clear and concise guide to the law in this area. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

Mrs Hoggett deals with these problems in a masterly fashion. She writes in a lively and easy style which will carry the reader along and enable him to grasp the subtleties of the law. She makes straight away, again, the emphasis is on what is in practice. Essentially the social worker in the field, and not the lawyer, is the one who is concerned with the law. The book is a snapshot of the law at a particular point in time. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

This is a book that should be read by every social worker student. A copy of it should also be found in every Social Services Department in England and Wales. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

Dr Stone's *Family Law* is an entirely different book for it is an account of the law of domestic relations in England in the last century. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

This is an ordinary law textbook, however. Dr Stone's approach is by no means narrowly legal and he gives the reader the benefit of his wide knowledge, particularly of the extensive provisions of the legal system which are not covered by the book. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work. It is a book which the social worker will find useful in his or her daily work.

P. M. Bromley



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H. W. R. Wade

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H. L. A. Hart

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## BOOKS

### Crime and punishment

Soviet Criminologists and Criminal Policy Specialists in Policy-Making  
by Peter H. Solomon, Jr.  
Macmillan, £10.00  
ISBN 0 333 22750 6

Peter Solomon belongs to the younger generation of Western scholars interested in Soviet law. As a graduate he studied with such authorities in the field of Soviet politics and law as Zhigunov, Brzezinski and John Hazard, who jointly supervised his PhD thesis *Specialists in Soviet Policy-Making: Criminologists and Criminal Policy*. In the 1960s (Columbia, 1973) which forms the basis of the present book.

The book is well documented. The long list of sources—practically all relevant books and periodicals in Russian and English, legislative enactments, interviews with a considerable number of Soviet and Western scholars, even unpublished material—shows the seriousness of the research and the tremendous amount of work done.

Part one deals with the development of Soviet criminal law specialists' participation in policy-making from 1938 to 1963. Solomon examines their influence on Soviet criminal law policy during the late Stalin years, the expansion of their participation after Stalin's death in 1953, and finally, the institutionalization of participation in the 1960s, marked especially by the establishment of the Institute for the Study and Prevention of Crime (ISP).

This leads to the central part of the book in which the author, using only four case studies (alcoholism and crime, lunaticism, parole and recidivism) assesses the participation of criminologists and other specialists in Soviet criminal policy-making in the middle and late 1960s. Part three is almost completely dedicated to the forms and role of scholarly participation. In the last chapter the author explores the significance of his study as a whole and makes some interesting comparisons in policy-making between democratic pluralism and institutional pluralism of Soviet type.

The two examples of criminal law scholars' participation in policy-making under Stalin (alcoholism and theft) and the case studies mentioned above form the bulk of the book. All six examples are examined at great length with many details on the approach of individual Soviet scholars or groups of scholars. The facts are objectively presented and the quotations from Russian Soviet authors adequately reflect their opinions. Solomon's

study offers new insights into the law-making process in this limited field.

Up to this point the book is a valuable contribution to Soviet studies. However, in the author's interpretation of facts and in some of his conclusions there are questionable points. For instance, he attaches an exaggerated importance to the fact that at the time of Stalin's rule, several Soviet authors thought that analogy should be abolished. As a matter of fact, analogy, although permitted in Soviet criminal law up to the legal reform of 1958 and widely utilized as an expedient device for sentencing innocent people, was not at all necessary, because the so-called "material" definition of crime (crime is a "socially dangerous act" combined with the Soviet concept of "socialist consciousness") enabled the procurators (prosecutors) and the courts to regard practically any act as "socially dangerous" and to punish the perpetrators harshly. Even the introduction of the formal principle *nulla poena sine lege* in addition to the "material" element, and the simultaneous abolition of analogy in December 1958, did not produce any substantial changes, because the definition of individual offences in

the present Soviet criminal law is often so poor and vague that the courts enter a very wide range of offences through the concept of "socialist consciousness".

Similar remarks could be made about the importance Solomon gives to the mild and insignificant efforts of some Soviet legal writers to define "thief" in connection with the two Stalinist edicts of June 1947 which considerably increased the punishments for theft up to 25 years' term of freedom but did not define the offence (incidentally, Soviet criminal law still does not define theft).

Is it really possible to say, as the author does on the basis of these two examples, that "Soviet criminal law scholars' participation was of good quality during the Stalin years", or even that "the readiness of Stalinist policy-makers was more complex than the traditional Western image had it"? Any careful reader with some knowledge of Soviet political reality and the character of Soviet law can easily answer that question for himself and form his own opinion on the matter of Solomon's assessment. The others could be misled.

Ivo Lapenna



Solomon—was policy-making in Russia under his rule more complex than he has thought?

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by Abraham Sion  
Faber, £7.95  
ISBN 0 571 10934 9

In his introduction the author states that: "Prostitution is often discussed in abstract terms, such as whether the law can rightfully control the conduct of consenting adults in private, or whether a distinction can rightfully be made in penal terms between a prostitute and her client. Sometimes prostitution is condemned on the grounds that it involves on evil like public nuisance, without precise considerations being given to whether the evil consists. This work aims to investigate the concrete evils of prostitution and to consider whether and how it can be suppressed by law." It specifically confines his review to the role of the female prostitute and does not consider, in depth, the wider aspects of the problem such as the role of the pimp, the procurer or the pimp. Nor does he deal with male prostitution.

Dr Sion divides his study into three main sections. Part one being a general consideration of prostitution and its control, while parts two and three consider in more detail the investigation to and practice of prostitution and the role that the law plays in controlling and suppressing it, and any of its associated activities.

It is in the first part that a major weakness of the book becomes apparent. He does not ask the fundamental question why car-

tain women adopt prostitution as a way of life. Surely any study of this subject cannot exclude consideration of this basic issue and, until it is answered, the solution of the secondary problems of control and possible eradication cannot be begun. He simply states that the demand of some males produces the response of many women who are willing to provide sexual favours for financial reward. The rule and status of the prostitute in society is inadequately analysed. However, he does examine some disadvantages created by prostitution and concentrates mainly on its affront to human dignity, the nuisance it may create, and, more specifically, he considers the problems created by the spread of venereal disease and the adverse effect that exposure to prostitution has on children and young persons.

Having briefly considered these problems he then examines the systems employed to cope with prostitution and discusses the three principal ones: namely regulation, suppression and abolition. He concludes that none of these is able to eliminate any of the disadvantages of prostitution although they may, at times, restrict or reduce the effect of the associated problems. Abolition is the one he finds to be preferable but not, however, practical.

The next two parts of the book are better because he is dealing with the legal rather than the sociological aspects of the problem. In part two he discusses the invitation to prostitution looking at the problems it creates and the law's response to them. His analysis of the Street Offences Act 1959 is

clear and well presented but it is unfortunate that the recent case of *Belcourt v Burridge* (1976) is not mentioned which extended the scope of soliciting, has not been included.

The final section comprises a survey of the problems involved in the practice of prostitution and the law controls its operation and prohibits the use of brothels and other premises for the purposes of habitual prostitution. Again the law is set out clearly and discussed in an interesting and informative way. Despite this, the main weakness of the book is apparent in the section, as the review of the problems caused by the practice of prostitution appears to be based on personal impressions rather than any detailed or systematic study. The discussion leads to many generalized propositions which, in fact, are naive. These propositions, as the review of the problems caused by the practice of prostitution appears to be based on personal impressions rather than any detailed or systematic study.

The discussion leads to many generalized propositions which, in fact, are naive. These propositions, as the review of the problems caused by the practice of prostitution appears to be based on personal impressions rather than any detailed or systematic study. The discussion leads to many generalized propositions which, in fact, are naive. These propositions, as the review of the problems caused by the practice of prostitution appears to be based on personal impressions rather than any detailed or systematic study.

Judith Mayhew

## BOOKS

### A different class

Labour and the Law (second edition)  
by Sir Otto Kahn-Freund  
Sweet and Maxwell, £8.00 and £5.50  
ISBN 0 420 45210 0 and 45220 6

It is rare for the Hamlyn Lecture Series to provide more than one issue of a book of lectures, mainly because of the nature of the lectures. For *Labour and the Law* to appear in a second edition, therefore, is testimony to the lasting value of Sir Otto Kahn-Freund's analysis of collective labour law in this country. Since the publication of the first edition of course much has happened. The Industrial Relations Act has been repealed and with it has disappeared, possibly for ever, an attitude towards the legal regulation of labour. The book reports on industrial democracy has come and gone and a plethora of detailed legislation has been introduced. However, whether dealing with fashion or essence, with ancient or modern, Professor Kahn-Freund is masterful.

The book has undergone no fundamental reappraisal. It is still directed to collective labour law and relations and has no claim to be a textbook though it should be said at the outset that there is nothing currently in print in the field which is as good a textbook even given the modest claims which the author makes for himself. Furthermore, if there is any place for law in labour relations in Britain which more clearly represents the triumph of what C. Wright-Mills has called the "sociological imagination" than this book, it is this. The divergences are seen to be legitimate and enduring, a matter which is "publicly obvious, except for a person blinded by class interest either way". This book will stand as a testimony to the craft of the true scholar. It is the product of intellect, arduous labour and profound imagination. It will be read with awe by lawyers, managers, trade unionists and anyone who wishes to be involved in the rare qualities of mind in which men can occasionally attain.

Norman Lewis

## The wheels of justice

The Machinery of Justice in England (seventh edition)  
by R. M. Jackson  
Cambridge University Press, £16.00 and £7.95  
ISBN 0 521 21688 5 and 21631 X

Virtually every law student is required to take a course in his first year on the English legal system. In the past it has often been treated contemptuously by law teachers, with the newest recruit being drafted in to teach it. This attitude of course communicated itself to the students, who came to resent a subject devoid of interest and challenge. It was reduced to rote learning and its unrehearsed dullness permeated the attitude of the subject as intrinsically boring.

More recently a new awareness of the possibilities of the subject has emerged. Empirical work, critical writings, activities of bodies like the Legal Action Group, and the appearance of sourcebooks have aroused interest and enabled legal courses to become stimulating and challenging.

It was not that the teacher in the past had any shortage of textbooks from which to choose, but that they were unattractively dull and inaccessible. The *Machinery of Justice* in England, Jackson's *Machinery of Justice* in England, has been a landmark in the subject. It is a volume which is not only a valuable source of information for students but also a valuable source of information for students.

Professor Jackson's robust and lucid style distinguishes it from all rivals. Here is a man who is not only a scholar but also a writer. He is prepared to reveal it with vigour and clarity. The principal strength of the book lies in its clear presentation of the subject, often tracing its development over the years, and above all in its critical appraisal of the law. Jackson was one of the first to heresy that the law should be

point does the learning intrude, at every point it informs.

The opening chapter is a brilliant sociological essay called "Some Reflections on Law and Power" which immediately impresses upon the reader the modernist perspective of the book. It begins with the assertion that the public interest is not primarily represented by such courts, tribunals, and in the process undermines lawyers' claims to intellectual superiority. And in the most surprising piece of legal theory most readers will encounter, the chapter places the real job of legal craftsmanship in an utterly convincing anthropological perspective.

I can find no technical flaw in this book one might say an important piece of analysis. The selection of issues in highlight is extraordinarily difficult among such abundance but chapter five, which deals with, *inter alia*, voluntary methods of promoting collective agreement, is especially valuable and will reach many experienced students of labour law more than they have previously been able to reach themselves.

Again the treatment of freedom of organization, union recruitment and market control is rendered intricately simple as are the observations on the nature of union organization, the state of the economy, and picketing. None the less, for the uninitiated, what may be of most value is the clear insistence and the clear demonstration of the inevitable conflict between labour and management. The divergences are seen to be legitimate and enduring, a matter which is "publicly obvious, except for a person blinded by class interest either way".

This book will stand as a testimony to the craft of the true scholar. It is the product of intellect, arduous labour and profound imagination. It will be read with awe by lawyers, managers, trade unionists and anyone who wishes to be involved in the rare qualities of mind in which men can occasionally attain.

Norman Lewis

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Norman Lewis is in the faculty of law at the University of Hull; Judith Mayhew is lecturer in law at King's College, London; Jill Spruce is lecturer in law at the University of Bristol; John Stone is a fellow of Antony's College, Oxford, and author of *Colonialist or Uplifter*; Race, Ethnicity and Social Change; Graham Zelikoff is lecturer in law at Queen Mary College, London.

*History of Scots and English Law* by C. F. Kilduff and N. A. Mackay surveys the progress of these laws from their common beginnings in the period before the reign of Edward I. Part two traces the trends of divergence as Scots law advanced separately from the time of Edward I in the Act of Union in 1707. Published by Geography Publications at £15.00.

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The University wishes to appoint a Vice-Chancellor in succession to Professor L. C. B. Gower, who is retiring on 30 September, 1979.

Persons interested in the appointment, or who wish to submit names for consideration, are invited to write in confidence to the Chairman of the Council, Dr. S. E. Clowthorpe, C.B.E., care of the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH.

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M. F. Keillor, Secretary.

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[illegible]

London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

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ships in the development and use of technical swimming, and the following information is for search: Polymy 112,720 to 112,728 P.m. 112,729 to 112,737 P.m. (121 to 113 meeting). The British Government is unlikely to be able to provide information on the activities and associated benefits of PESTU. Family passages of internal residents leave, from the collection of the copies, including a current office and telephone number, and a copy should be sent by air mail, not later than 9 May, 1978, to the Chief Academic Officer, P.O. Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants should be sent to Mrs. B. Biggs, Inter-University Council, 90/91, Connaught Place, London W1P 4DT. Further particulars may be obtained

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